The definition of "European British Subject" in Section 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1904, is in some respects wider and in some respects narrower than the corresponding definition in the British India Code. In British India, prior to 1923 the definition was the same as obtains here now and in that year as a result of the recommendations of the Racial Distinctions Committee, an amending Act was passed known as the Criminal Law Amendment Act, XII of 1923 One of the amendments made by that Act was a change in the definition of the term "European British Subject" in the Criminal Procedure Code. In order to bring the law here into conformity with that in British India, it is proposed to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure by adopting the definition found in the British Indian Criminal Procedure Code as amended by Act XII of 1923.

Under Section 130 of the Code, a Mysore Magistrate can call out to disperse unlawful assemblies, only the Military Forces of His Highness the Maharaja. A unit of the Auxiliary Force (India) is located on the Kolar Gold Field. It is considered desirable that the Magistrate there should be enabled to call out that unit in a case of emergency until Mysore Troops arrive on the spot. For this purpose, Sections 130 and 131 of the Code of Criminal Procedure are proposed to be amended by placing the A. F. (I.) unit on the same footing as the Mysore Military Forces in respect of these sections.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRASEKHARAYYA asked whether, instead of calling in the aid of the Auxiliary Force (India), it would not be more desirable to station a unit of the Mysore Military Force on the Kolar Gold Field.

Mr. C SUBRAHMANYA AIYAR replied that such an arrangement would be more costly.

Mr. ALFRED MIDDLETON enquired whether this amendment of the Code would not enable the Mysore authorities to make use of the other units of the Auxiliary Force in emergencies arising in other districts.

Mr. C. SUBRAHMANYA AIYAR replied that if the Government of India empowered the local Government to use the force, it could be done.

The general principles of the bill were thereupon accepted.

REPRESENTATIONS—*contd.*

No. 5.—Cancellation of the special assessment on lands converted into non-agricultural purposes.

Messrs. B. L. BYANNA (Bangalore City Municipality) and **B. M. MUNISWAMAPPA** (Special Interests).

Mr. B. L. BYANNA explained that municipal boundaries were defined in all places where municipalities had been established and that in most cases the lands within the said limits belonged to the municipalities. They were not required to pay any special fine to Government in respect of lands converted for non-agricultural purposes. But when owners of private agricultural lands within the said limits desired to convert their lands into building sites, they had to pay not only conversion fine at the rate of Rs. 2,000 per acre in Bangalore City but also a special assessment year after year, in accordance with the recent orders. This double levy, he said, was unjust because the municipality was levying separate taxes on buildings as well as cesses on lights, water and conservancy. So far as Bangalore City was concerned, the citizens had to obtain licences from the municipality by submitting plans of the land in question and also bear the entire cost of laying out roads, conservancy lanes, water taps and lighting installations. According to rules, the Government were entitled only to 25 years' assessment in lieu of land assessment. Originally the conversion fine in Bangalore City had been fixed at Rs. 500 per acre, but latterly it had been enhanced to Rs. 2,000. He therefore prayed that conversion fine be reduced to Rs. 1,000 and that the special assessment be done away with.

Mr. D. VENKATARAMANAPPA complained that the conversion fine in Bangalore City had been fixed at a very high level of Rs. 2,000 per acre and that

this had precluded many middle class people from going in for building sites. In view of the continued economic depression in the country, he requested the Government to be sympathetic enough to lower the rate to Rs. 1,000 per acre. He also requested that the special fine be done away with.

Mr. Rayara KEMPANNA observed that Bowringpet town had unfortunately come in a line with the premier cities of Bangalore and Mysore in the matter of conversion fine. Time was when Bowringpet occupied an enviable position as the marketing centre for the Kolar Gold Field; but for the past 15 years trade had shifted to the Gold Field area itself, so that, there were no wholesale dealers at all in Bowringpet at present. And yet the Government seemed to have a mistaken impression about the economic condition of that locality. It was desirable that Government offered inducements to the local traders to construct their own buildings for trade purposes by making building sites available to them at reasonable prices.

Mr. B. SITARAMIAH, who spoke next, represented that even in the case of minor municipalities the maximum rate of the conversion fine had been fixed at Rs. 150 per acre as against the old rate of Rs. 25. The existing rate was out of all proportion to the land assessment, which was only 4 annas per acre, and it had shut out all chances of minor municipalities undertaking any extension schemes. He therefore urged for a reversion to the old rate of Rs. 25.

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina N. Madhava Rau), reviewing the points urged in favour of the representation, observed that the members who spoke on this matter had mixed up two or three points. He explained that the rules in force on the subject were as follows: Firstly, if a raiyat constructed a house on agricultural land for farming purposes, no conversion fine was levied. It was only when a person converted an agricultural land for residential purposes that a conversion fine was levied from him. Such a system obtained everywhere and was not peculiar to Mysore. In the case of villages, the amount of such fine had been fixed at 25 times the assessment subject to a maximum of Rs. 200. But the case of towns and cities stood on a different footing altogether. In those places, the value of house sites was fairly high and there was a good market for them. In such transactions, the owners of agricultural lands were getting an unearned increment, and so it was but proper that Government got a share of it. This principle was also recognised by the Governments of Madras and Bombay who were recovering it in the form of a ground rent. In Mysore it was being collected in the shape of special assessment. However, in order that there might be no double levy, *viz.*, a conversion fine *plus* a special assessment, the question would be re-examined by Government.

Adverting to the representation of the member from Bowringpet Taluk that as the value of house sites in his locality had gone down, the ruling rate of conversion fine worked as a hardship, **Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU** observed that Government sympathised with the representation and felt that there might be similar cases elsewhere also. As it was desirable that there must be a fair deal in this matter, he said that the matter would be enquired into and any possible relief afforded to the people.

Mr. KAPANI GOWDA enquired in how many municipalities the fine had been enhanced from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000.

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU replied that the new order was made applicable to the cities of Bangalore and Mysore, the lands adjoining the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, the Kolar Gold Field, and the towns of Bowringpet, Davangere, Shimoga, Bhadravati, Chitaldrug and Tumkur. The Member added that necessary enquiries about the land values in all those places would be made to find out whether the prevailing rates of conversion fine were too high, and whatever concession was possible would be shown in the light of the information obtained.

Mr. G. KANCHAPPA was of opinion that the levy of a special assessment of

Rs. 6 over and above the capitalised value of 25 years' assessment did constitute a double levy, which could not be justified.

Mr. V. VENKATASWAMI CHETTY suggested that the revenue realised from the conversion fine might be credited to the municipalities so that their financial resources might improve to that extent.

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU remarked that this suggestion could not be accepted.

Mr. HANUMANTHA SETTY was against the suggestion to transfer to the municipalities the revenue from conversion fine, on the ground that if this was done, the municipalities might not grant exemptions even in the case of philanthropic institutions while such a concession might be hoped for if the Government continued to have control over this revenue.

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU explained that wherever municipalities laid out extensions and provided drainage, roads, etc., at their own cost, the Government had shown to the municipalities concerned a special concession by waiving the conversion fine altogether.

Mr. Y. V. MUNISWAMI IYER thought that instead of confining all concessions to city and town municipalities only, it would be better to extend them to smaller places. House sites in Bangalore were fetching very high values so that the conversion fine also might be kept at a sufficiently high level. The smaller municipalities also had to maintain sufficient establishments for keeping their areas clean and in good condition and they ought to have adequate facilities and inducements to form new extensions.

Messrs. MAYI GOWDA and S. L. MUDDUBASAVIAH said that if house owners should not be subjected to a double levy, *viz.*, municipal tax and special assessment, the latter levy ought to be abolished.

Khaji SYED YUSUF SAHIB pointed out that it was the duty of Government to encourage the lay-out of new extensions in all the areas in which there was congestion. So far as the cities went, owners of agricultural lands were selling them away as house sites at exorbitant rates and derived unearned increments. Instead of allowing the individual owners to appropriate all the profits, a share of it might be made to accrue to the municipalities concerned, in the shape of conversion fine. In the alternative, he suggested that an equitable distribution of the profits in question might be made according to the provisions of the Madras Town Planning Act.

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU explained that the Madras Town Planning Act did not make any distinction as between agricultural lands and non-agricultural lands, whereas the question under discussion related purely to conversion of agricultural lands into house sites. If the lands were so converted, the Government would be forgoing the land revenue which they would be getting regularly. As a means of compensating the State for this loss, something should be paid apart from the fine for the conversion itself. So, there appeared to be no grievance in the case of the cities and towns.

So far as the case of villages was concerned, however, he said that the question of reducing the existing rates would be examined with sympathy.

Mr. MIRZA AZIZULLA BEIG was of opinion that the Government must hand over at least one-half of the collections from conversion fine to each of the municipalities concerned, because every municipality was responsible to make its locality fit and inviting, by converting, in all cases of congestion, agricultural land into building sites and also creating the necessary amenities without which people might not come forward to put up buildings.

No. 6.—Levy of dry assessment on wet lands on which casuarina trees are planted.

Mr. Rayara KEMPANNA (Bowringpet Taluk).

Mr. Rayara KEMPANNA represented that the system of planting casuarina trees in the atchkat lands under minor tanks was in vogue in the Kolar District on account of insufficiency of water for raising wet crops. He prayed that in such cases dry assessment might be

recovered till the atchkatdars applied for water to raise wet crops.

Continuing, he said that in the case of atchkats under breached tanks, instead of allowing the lands to lie fallow, raiyats in the Kolar District sometimes planted casuarina trees as they could thereby earn at least some return. Unfortunately, the prices of casuarina fuel also had gone down by one-half, and the yield derived by the raiyats was therefore very poor. And yet, in all such cases, the revenue authorities were insisting on payment of the full wet assessment at the rate of Rs. 6 or Rs. 7 per acre. He prayed that in such cases the local officers might be instructed to collect only dry assessment.

Mr. Y. V. MUNISWAMI IYER explained that some of the raiyats in Bangalore, Kolar and places round about the Gold Fields, had taken to casuarina planting as it would fetch them a good return without much labour or investment of capital. But the effect of such plantations was that they would absorb all moisture round about and the tanks and wells in the locality would dry up. He therefore requested the Government, in the interest of the land owners of the area, not to permit the raising of casuarina trees on wet lands.

Mr. Rayara KEMPANNA did not agree that casuarina plantations would suck up all available moisture and that tanks would dry up on this account. It was because there was not adequate supply of water for all the lands forming the atchkat that the raiyats thought of raising casuarina plantations instead of raising wet crops. He urged that while remission was given for failure of wet crops under breached tanks, some concession was warranted in the case of survey plantations raised on wet lands, *viz.*, the levy of only dry rates instead of wet.

Mr. S. RAMAPPA supported this view. He was sorry that the revenue authorities were treating casuarina plantations as garden crops and insisting on the payment of only garden rates.

Referring to the apprehensions of Mr. Muniswami Iyer, the speaker said that casuarina plantations were generally raised on lands which were far away from tanks, or at the tail-end of the atchkat. Otherwise, there would be a possibility of growing wet crops in which case, nobody would plant casuarina and forgo a better return from the land. He urged that it was reasonable that dry assessment was levied in all such cases.

Mr. Ballam SRINIVASA RAO represented that there were several cases in the Kolar District where no wet crop could be grown for several years together for want of water. The raiyats who had petitioned Government for relief in 1934 got an endorsement only in 1939. There were hundreds of cases of that type pending in the Kolar District and the speaker requested the Government to expedite orders on all of them.

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina N. Madhava Rau) said that in the case of atchkats of breached tanks where casuarina trees were planted, those lands could be treated as dry and assessed accordingly. If there were cases where this was not allowed by the local officers, they might be taken to the notice of higher authorities and necessary remedy obtained.

He also added that if the supply of water could not reach the lands at the end of the atchkat, the raiyats concerned could apply to the authorities and get the lands classed as dry even under the existing rules.

Mr. Rayara KEMPANNA mentioned that the raiyats under the Gonankere tank asked for the conversion of their lands into dry 11 years ago, but that the request was not granted as yet.

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU stated that such cases might be taken to the notice of the Revenue Commissioner for necessary action.

No. 7.—Licences for maintaining herds of goats.

Mr. S. VENKATASWAMI GOWDA (Malur Taluk).

Mr. S. VENKATASWAMI GOWDA represented that in view of the damage done by goats to avenue trees, etc., the rearing of goats might be restricted by introducing the system of issuing licences. The system of sending stray

goats to cattle-pounds was not having the desired effect, as the owners could get the animals out by paying a nominal fine of one anna per day. The mover was not also in favour of the Agricultural Department spending large sums of money to encourage goat-breeding. He felt that they might encourage sheep-breeding instead. His main object in suggesting the issue of licences was to have a hold on goat-breeders and prevent the damage done to avenue trees and garden crops.

Najm-ut-Tujjar Haji Mahomed MUSTAPHA SAHIB, who opposed the representation, explained that several raiyats had taken to goat-rearing as a subsidiary occupation, and goats worth about Rs. 50,000 were being imported from Ceylon into India every year. It was possible for a poor raiyat who purchased a goat for Rs. 15 to make a profit of Rs. 40 over it within a few months. The wealthier raiyats were earning large profits from this occupation. They could also get valuable manure for their lands free of cost. Goats were being fed not merely on leaf-fodder but also on gram and *gobli* seeds. Seeing that the goat-rearing industry was helpful to the poor raiyats in supplementing their meagre income from agriculture, he said that the representation should not be accepted.

Mr. S. C. MALLIAH pointed out that the damage alleged to have been caused by goats to avenue trees could not be prevented even if the system of issuing licences was introduced. As the goat-rearing industry was bringing to the raiyat a subsidiary income, the member said that nothing should be done to discourage the raiyat in his enterprise. If an example was made of one or two breeders whose animals damaged avenue trees, or garden crops, by prosecuting them and meting out drastic punishment, he said it would have a better effect on the rest than a system of licensing as proposed. It might be that some difficulty was felt in particular localities, but on that ground he was not in favour of a general rule being framed providing for the issue of licences in all parts of the State.

Mr. N. HANUMANTHAPPA endorsed the views of the previous speaker.

The PRESIDENT observed that Government were not in favour of accepting the representation.

No. 8.—Levy of half assessment on lands used for raising fodder crops and for rearing plants for green manure.

Mr. N. SONNAPPA (Chikballapur Taluk)

Mr. N. SONNAPPA prayed that in view of the paucity of green manure and of the poor quality of gomal lands on account of the growth of lantana, raiyats might be encouraged to raise fodder crops and plants yielding green manure, in their private lands, by levying only half the usual assessment on such lands.

The PRESIDENT observed that raiyats would do well to grow Napier grass for fodder.

Mr. D. VENKATARAMANAPPA supported the representation on the ground that it would tend to encourage cattle rearing and more especially the rearing of cows. The importance of cow's milk in improving the vitality of people had been recognized by scientists and the Government would be really conferring a boon on the people by accepting the representation.

In supporting the representation, **Mr. Rayara KEMPANNA** said that from time immemorial, there used to be at least 30 acres of gomal lands for every 100 cattle. But at present in most of the villages there were not even 10 acres for that number of cattle. He prayed that the concession asked for in the representation under discussion might be granted, in the interests of supply of fodder for cattle and of green manure for cultivation purposes.

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina N. Madhava Rau) observed that the raiyat was free to grow anything he liked on his own lands. The assessment was fixed according to the classification of the land and not according to the crop raised. Therefore, simply because a raiyat, in any particular year, took it into his head to grow fodder crops on his wet land, Government could not suddenly reduce the assessment. For this reason, he was sorry that the concession asked for could not be granted.

As regards the need for improving the supply of fodder, he explained that Government had already appointed a committee to examine the question of improving grazing facilities and that necessary action would be taken on receipt of the report of that committee.

Mr. L. VEMA REDDY brought to notice that due to failure of monsoons and crops for years together, the raiyats were unable to make both ends meet after paying the land revenue. Under such circumstances, it would be a great relief if they could be enabled to raise fodder crops for their cattle and also manurial crops. There were villages like Sonnahalli in Malur Hobli which did not have even one gunta of gomal land. People from Bangalore were purchasing large estates in that locality and raising casuarina plantations. If a raiyat out of sheer necessity raised Napier grass on a portion of his wet land, it was reasonable that some concession should be shown to him in the rates of assessment. This he said was a very small concession and requested the Government to reconsider their reply.

Mr. B. L. BYANNA opposed the proposal on the ground that, though it looked simple, it would be unworkable. He was afraid that it might lead to leakage of revenue and other complications. It also involved another difficulty, *viz.*, as to what portion of each wet land should be reserved for fodder crops.

The DIRECTOR of AGRICULTURE (Mr. T. G. Rama Iyer) explained that those who were anxious to grow fodder were actually growing Napier grass by obtaining seedlings from the Agricultural Department free of cost. In the current year alone, the department had supplied seedlings to suffice for 500 acres. The raiyats were able to raise 5 to 10 tons of grass on each acre of land, and each ton would fetch about Rs. 8. Thus it was a very profitable fodder crop and the raiyats could earn decent incomes. For this reason, he said there was no justification for them to ask for concession in regard to land revenue. There was such a large demand from the raiyats for seedlings that the Agricultural Department found it difficult to meet it. And seeing that the seedlings were being supplied free of cost, he was not in favour of granting concessions in the matter of land revenue also.

The PRESIDENT regretted that the request contained in the representation could not be complied with.

No. 9.—Abolition of irrigation cess on rain-fed and other wet lands under all the tanks in the Gubbi Taluk.

Mr. HONNAHALIGE GOWDA (Gubbi Taluk).

Mr. HONNAHALIGE GOWDA represented that in Gubbi Taluk, irrigation cess was being levied on wet lands fed by rain-water. As the land revenue assessment fixed in that taluk was already heavy, it was unfair to levy irrigation cess on such lands. Moreover there was no uniform practice in the levey of this cess in the taluk. He therefore prayed that the Government might be pleased to treat all such lands uniformly and cancel the levy of the cess both in the case of rain-fed wet lands and other wet lands under tanks in the taluk.

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina N. Madhava Rau) explained that in the maidan districts irrigation cess was not leviable on rain-fed lands. It was understood that the Revenue Commissioner had called for a report from the Deputy Commissioner about the practice obtaining in Gubbi Taluk and that necessary orders would be passed on receipt of that report.

No. 10.—Providing adequate *gomal* to the villages of Ravandur and Kallahalli in Hunsur Taluk.

Messrs. IBRAHIM KHAN SAHEB (Hunsur Municipality); **H. V. HANUMANTHA SETTY** (Hunsur Taluk).

Mr. H. V. HANUMANTHA SETTY represented that the *gomal* belonging to Ravandur and Kallahalli in Hunsur Taluk had been disposed of for cultivation purposes. This had resulted in much inconvenience to the raiyats for lack of cattle fodder. He therefore prayed that the land given out for cultivation be resumed and reserved for *gomal* purposes.

Proceeding, he pointed out that out of 250 acres of *gomal* given away for cultivation, only 11 acres had been given to local raiyats.

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina N. Madhava Rau) promised that enquiries would be caused to be made in the light of this representation.

Rao Sahib M. RAMASWAMI brought to notice that diversion of *gomal* lands for cultivation purposes had become too common of late, with the result that cattle in several villages had to go without fodder. For want of grazing facilities, cattle were let loose on cultivated lands and they were causing damage to wet and garden crops. He therefore prayed that Government should see that in each village a certain extent of land was reserved for grazing purposes.

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU said that the problem could be solved better by adopting the suggestion of the Director of Agriculture to grow Napier grass.

Mr. RAMASWAMI replied that in that case, Government might show some special concession to the raiyats by way of reduction of assessment. He also suggested that this question might be referred to a special committee for consideration.

NAWAB SHER KHAN represented that *gomal* lands in the villages were totally neglected and treated as if they were no-man's lands. Panchayats had not taken steps to fence them off or to keep a watch over them with a view to protecting them from damage. The result was that the raiyats could not derive any benefit from them. He therefore suggested that the Agricultural Department might take over charge of all *gomal* lands and see that they were put to proper use by providing the necessary watchmen, the cost of such establishment being recovered from the village panchayats concerned.

Mr. D. VENKATARAMANAPPA said that it was the duty of Government to provide fodder for cattle in every village specially from the point of view that cow's milk should be available to the people in sufficient quantities.

Mr. K. L. NANJAPPA NADIG complained that there was no *gomal* land in Kukkahalli village at all though there were as many as 1,500 cattle in the village. He prayed that some of the Amrut Mahal Kaval lands in the neighbourhood be released and thrown open for grazing.

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU replied that the request would be considered.

No. 11.—Adjustment of *potgi* of Shanbhogs towards land revenue collections.

Messrs. T. S. SIVALINGASWAMY (T.-Narsipur Taluk); **SIDDAVEERAPPA, GURUBASAPPA** and **K. N. PUTTANNA** (Chamarajnagar Taluk); **K. C. SUBBANNA** (Gundlupet Taluk); **G. MALLANNA** (Mysore Taluk); **Lokasevaniratha B. SIDDALINGA SETTY** (Krishnarajnagar Taluk); **K. NANDI BASAPPA, Rao Sahib M. RAMASWAMY** and **M. SHAMANNA** (Mysore City Municipality) and **H. P. BASAPPA** (Heggaddevankote Taluk).

Mr. T. S. SIVALINGASWAMY represented that the Amildars were in the habit of adjusting the *potgi* of shanbhogs in the *Khirdi* accounts towards the *kandayam* arrears of other defaulters with a view to improve the percentage of collections, and by allowing this practice to continue, the Government might be deemed to have given an incentive for the shanbhogs to embezzle Government money. He therefore prayed that strict orders be issued to all the Amildars to stop this irregular procedure.

Mr. M. SHAMANNA enquired whether there were any circular instructions issued by the Revenue Commissioner relating to this question, and if so what the nature of the instructions was.

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina N. Madhava Rau) replied that it was to the effect that the practice referred to in the representation should be put an end to, and that that circular would be enforced strictly.

No. 12.—Improvement of Periyapatna and converting it into a Taluk.

Messrs. T. S. SIVALINGASWAMY (T.-Narasipur Taluk); **SIDDAVEERAPPA, GURUBASAPPA** and **K. N. PUTTANNA** (Chamarajnagar Taluk); **K. C. SUBBANNA** (Gundlupet Taluk); **G. MALLANNA** (Mysore Taluk); **Lokasevaniratha B. SIDDALINGA SETTY** (Krishnarajnagar Taluk); **K. NANDI BASAPPA, Rao Sahib M. RAMASWAMY** and **M. SHAMANNA** (Mysore City Municipality); and **H. P. BASAPPA** (Heggaddevankote Taluk).

Mr. T. S. SIVALINGASWAMY represented that Periyapatna, which was the capital of a kingdom 200 years ago and the headquarters of a taluk till 1869, had deteriorated considerably for the following reasons: —

(i) the taluk was merged in the Hunsur Taluk since 1869;

(ii) the sanitation of the town was neglected;

(iii) there was dearth of good drinking water in the town; and

(iv) the town had become highly unhealthy owing to the want of proper drainage and the prevalence of malaria consequent on the stagnation of water in the moats of the fort which served as breeding grounds for mosquitoes, and was getting depopulated.

He therefore prayed that the following urgent needs of the town be attended to :—

(i) good drinking water;

(ii) drainage;

(iii) improvement and development of roads;

(iv) filling up the moats in the fort and clearing the lantana, etc.;

(v) completion of the road leading to the inner fort from the Mysore–Mercara road;

(vi) levelling up the area inside the inner fort and formation and allotment of sites free of cost for house-building purposes; and

(vii) conversion of Periyapatna Sub-Taluk into a *pucca* taluk.

The PRESIDENT observed that all the improvement works referred to by the mover were being taken up gradually. A programme of works such as sinking of bore-wells, improvement of the fort area, formation of roads, etc., had been drawn up and a beginning would be made from out of the grants for the current year. The question of converting Periyapatna into a *pucca* taluk was also under active consideration.

The DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, MYSORE DISTRICT (Mr. K. Subba Rao), explained that a sum of Rs. 3,000 had been allotted from out of the Town Improvement Grant for the current year for draining the moats round the fort and that he had recommended to Government that, in addition, a grant of Rs. 2,500 should be provided for the drainage of the town in the next year's budget. In addition to the drainage works, the work of laying out an extension inside the fort and of improving the existing roads would be taken up immediately. As the fort area had become very unhealthy, the Department of Public Health was arranging to take up the draining of the moats immediately. A bore-well was being sunk for supplying drinking water to the fort area and that he had also asked for the grant of funds in the next year's budget, so that another bore-well might be sunk for the benefit of the residents of the pettah. Measures for combating the hookworm disease were being undertaken by a medical officer specially deputed for the purpose and he was doing good work in that direction.

As regards conversion of the sub-taluk into a *pucca* taluk, he said that it had been included in the programme, that plans and estimates were under preparation by the Public Works Department and that the same would be submitted to Government for sanction in connection with the next year's budget.

The PRESIDENT added that work was already progressing in some directions and that matters would improve gradually.

No. 13.—Constituting Talkad into a Sub-Taluk by attaching parts of Boppagowdanapura Hobli, Sosale Hobli and Mugur Hobli.

Messrs. T. S. SIVALINGASWAMY (T. Narsipur Taluk); **SIDDAVEERAPPA, GURUBASAPPA** and **K. N. PUTTANNA** (Chamarajnagar Taluk); **K. C. SUBBANNA** (Gundlupet Taluk); **G. MALLANNA** (Mysore Taluk); **Lokasevaniratha B. SIDDALINGA SETTY** (Krishnarajanagar Taluk); **K. NANDI BASAPPA, Rao Sahib M. RAMASWAMY** and **M. SHAMANNA** (Mysore City Municipality); and **H. P. BASAPPA** (Heggaddevanakote Taluk).

Mr. T. S. SIVALINGASWAMY prayed that Talkad be made the headquarters of a sub-taluk comprising Talkad, Boppagowdanapura and Sosale Hoblies and a portion of Mugur Hobli.

Mr. MAYI GOWDA was of opinion that Bannur would be a better headquarter for the proposed sub-taluk than Talkad.

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina N. Madhava Rau) observed that T.-Narsipur was a small taluk and that there was no necessity to bifurcate it. He added that the construction of the two bridges at T.-Narsipur had removed the inconvenience which existed formerly. In these circumstances, he said that the request had to be declined.

No. 14.—Amildars to obtain the opinion of Mojinidars before passing orders on *takrar takhas*.

Messrs. T. S. SIVALINGASWAMY (T.-Narsipur Taluk); **SIDDAVEERAPPA, GURUBASAPPA** and **K. N. PUTTANNA** (Chamarajnagar Taluk); **K. C. SUBBANNA** (Gundlupet Taluk); **G. MALLANNA** (Mysore Taluk); **Lokasevaniratha B. SIDDALINGA SETTY** (Krishnarajanagar Taluk); **K. NANDI BASAPPA, Rao Sahib M. RAMASWAMY** and **M. SHAMANNA** (Mysore City Municipality); and **H. P. BASAPPA** (Heggaddevankote Taluk).

Mr. M. S. BASAVANNA DEVARU prayed, on behalf of the movers, that Government be pleased to issue instructions that Amildars should not impose fines or pass any other orders on *takrar takhtas* relating to encroachments on Government land, without first obtaining the opinion of Mojinidars. He represented that Amildars were imposing fines on *mahazars* drawn by Revenue Inspectors without taking any statements from the parties concerned. Government had justified the existing arrangement on the ground that orders on *takrar takhtas* were always subject to appeal. But they had not taken note of the troubles involved in the raiyats having to go in appeal. They had to engage lawyers and pay their fees. For rectifying mistakes, if any, in the matter of measurement of the encroached area, they had to pay Rs. 4 to the Mojinidar and also pay separate fees to the surveyor. To save the raiyats all this trouble and expense, he suggested that, there being a classer attached to each taluk, the Amildar could easily get the measurement checked by the classer instead of referring all cases to the Mojinidar for opinion, as a matter of course.

Mr. Khaji SYED YUSUF SAHIB pointed out that cases of encroachment were few and far between, and that there was no need to complicate the issue by calling for reports from Mojinidars. He was of opinion that all *takrar takhtas* could be decided by the Amildar himself.

Mr. Rayara KEMPANNA explained that raiyats had one genuine difficulty due to the fact that at the time of granting lands, no demarcation would be made by means of bondh-stones. In certain cases, if the land to be given was 4 acres, only 3½ acres might have been actually given, while in others, as much as 5 acres would have been given. So long as there were no party feelings in the village, there would be no trouble. Otherwise, the shanbhog would be the first to bring in a *takrar takhta* case, and the Amildar would straightway impose a fine on the person complained against.

Mr. C. V. RAMAN brought to notice that unauthorized encroachments of highways, common lands, etc., had become a common feature in most villages. In certain cases, even the water sources were encroached upon, obstructing the inflow of water to the tank and to the fields. He urged that all such encroachments should be got released and the boundaries rectified by Government without delay.

Mr. G. KANCHAPPA was of opinion that all *takrar takhta* cases should be properly enquired into with the help of the Mojinidar or Surveyor attached to each taluk. What was now happening was that at the *jamabandi*, the Revenue Inspector would report cases of alleged encroachments and the parties would be fined arbitrarily without the facts being duly verified.

Mr. B. SITARAMIAH endorsed the above statements.

Mr. Y. V. MUNISWAMI IYER said that there was no need to indent on the services of Mojinidars, since Revenue Inspectors recruited of late were generally graduates who had undergone survey training and as such were quite competent to thoroughly investigate cases of encroachments.

The REVENUE COMMISSIONER (Mr. S. Abdul Wajid) explained that in ordinary cases, the Amildars could themselves decide *takrar takhtas*. A

circular had been issued by the Revenue Commissioner so long ago as 1932 that the services of Mojinidars need be indented upon only in exceptional cases in which their technical knowledge was necessary for disposing of the cases. As in every case a notice would be given to the party before taking any action, he said that there was no basis for the complaint that fines were being levied arbitrarily. Even granting that orders were passed arbitrarily, it was certain that in all cases of real grievance, the parties would go in appeal and secure redress. In these circumstances, the speaker did not consider it necessary to accept the suggestion contained in the representation.

Mr. M. SUBBIAH represented that khatedars were made to pay fines for encroachments for which tenants were responsible. To obviate such cases, he suggested that the khatedars should be given an opportunity by means of a registered notice to rectify mistakes committed by their tenants before any action was taken in the matter.

Lokasevaniratha Bale SIDDALINGA SETTY brought to notice that owing to mischief played by certain shanbhogs, several respectable landholders were being penalised by officers of the Revenue Department for alleged encroachments. He thought that it was necessary to insist on the issue of a notice in every case and take disciplinary action only when the mistake was not rectified.

Mr. S. C. MALLIAH explained that the subject-matter of the representation was that the Jamabandi Officer should, with the help of a Mojinidar, actually verify the extent of encroachment before passing orders on *takrar takhtas*. If in a particular survey number, there was an encroachment of a few guntas of adjoining Government *kharab* or waste land, a notice should be issued to the owner and the cost of the plot encroached upon should be recovered from him. And in passing orders, the Amildars should be instructed to bear in mind that very likely, the mistake might have occurred at the time of phoding the area.

Mr. S. ABDUL WAJID pointed out that the procedure adopted in such cases was to give notice to the party concerned, so that the party might have his say. Orders would then be passed, taking all the circumstances into consideration. And in the event of a party not being satisfied with the order passed, it was quite open to him to appeal against the order.

Mr. S. C. MALLIAH again represented that after the introduction of the Record of Rights, a surveyor had been appointed for each taluk and that there would be no difficulty in obtaining his opinion at any time before passing orders.

Mr. S. ABDUL WAJID replied that if the party proved his case to the satisfaction of the authorities, he would not be penalised at all.

Mr. S RAMAPPA stated that encroachments were few and far between and the few cases that came to light related to properties purchased from the original owners long ago. So long as a party was prepared to surrender the encroached land as soon as the encroachment was brought to his notice, there was no need to punish him. Encroachments generally occurred only when the private land in question adjoined a Government *kharab* and even in such cases, it should be sufficient to resume the land encroached, heavy fines being imposed only in cases of wilful encroachment. Above all, it had to be remembered that in most cases the shanbhog would have been privy to encroachments so that there would not be much justification in penalising the raiyats only. A lot of hardship would be caused by following a general rule of levying 15 years' assessment as fine even in the case of innocent men.

Mr. N. BHOGI MALLIAH suggested that in cases of honest difference of opinion as to whether there was encroachment or not, Jamabandi Officers should be required to actually verify the measurements before passing orders.

Messrs. MAYI GOWDA and **B. SITARAMIAH** supported this suggestion.

Mr. K. LAKSHMINARAYANA RAO felt that many of the Amildars were allowing themselves to be guided entirely by the shanbhogs and patels in the matter of disposal of *takrar takhtas*. It was necessary to make it incumbent on

them to go and inspect the lands before penalising parties. They should be required also to verify not merely whether there was encroachment, but also whether the encroached land was actually being cultivated or not. If all the Amildars were made to submit periodical reports to higher officers in respect of this matter, he said that encroachments could be effectively prevented.

Mr. H. K. MADIAH, from his own experience, mentioned that if Revenue Inspectors were sympathetic officers they would not rush, without instituting necessary enquiries, to recommend punishments. He was of opinion that cases of hardship could be minimised if proper instructions were issued to the Amildars about the mode of disposal of reported encroachments.

Messrs. S. VENKATASWAMI GOWDA and **B. CHAMIAH** observed that it would not be correct to accuse Revenue Inspectors as being responsible for *takrar takhta* cases, since their disposal would be left to Amildars.

Mr. HUSSEIN ALI BEIG, disagreeing with the suggestion of Mr. H. K. Madiah, expressed the opinion that the Amildars should be free to follow whatever procedure they considered necessary in the matter of disposal of *takrar takhtas*.

Mr. DONDE GOWDA pointed out that if only the local revenue officers prepared the *pahni* accounts correctly there would be no need to file *takrar takhtas* at all. All that was needed would be that the Amildars should discharge their duties with vigilance. They must inspect the lands and find out if there were actual encroachments as alleged in the reports and if there were, a warning should be issued to the parties in the first instance and if the parties failed to heed the warning and to relinquish the encroachment, then would be the stage for punishing them.

Mr. K. MARULAPPA brought to notice that it was time that in many cases the whole trouble was due to the shanbhogs. He cited a case in which a particular plot of land was purchased by a raiyat in 1930 and was being cultivated by him ever since. But recently, on account of the mischief of the shanbhog, the raiyat had been prevented from reaping the harvest at a particular time. Eventually, however, the case was proved to be false and consequently the shanbhog was removed from office and his son was appointed instead. But even then, the actual duties of the shanbhog were being attended to by the father himself, who was thus in a position to trouble the raiyats as before.

Mr. S. ABDUL WAJID promised that circular instructions would be issued to all the Amildars to see that as far as possible, the raiyats were not put to unnecessary hardship.

At this stage, the Assembly rose for lunch and met again at 3-30 p.m.

No. 15.—Delay in the execution of acquisition proceedings in respect of lands required for village extensions.

Messrs. J. DEVAIYA and **N. A. SINGLACHAR** (Mandya Taluk).

Mr. J. DEVAIYA represented that on account of the delay in the execution of acquisition proceedings in respect of lands required for village extensions, the raiyats were being put to great hardship. Particularly in villages in the Irwin Canal area, the raiyats had no suitable places to live in; and, for want of suitable sites for building separate houses, sometimes, four or five families were living together in one and the same hut. In most cases, they could ill-afford to provide separate accommodation for their cattle. Considering all these difficulties, they had advanced moneys long ago towards the cost of the acquisition of new sites for village extensions, but yet the lands had not been acquired. He therefore requested that action might be taken to examine all pending applications for acquisition of lands for new village extensions and dispose them of within a specified time.

Mr. C. V. RAMAN said that in spite of the villagers promptly furnishing all the particulars required by the authorities, acquisition proceedings somehow were being unduly delayed. He requested the Government to pay particular attention to this matter and see that delays were avoided in all cases.

The PRESIDENT observed that there were many complaints about delay in the completion of acquisition proceedings and that circular instructions would be issued to the officers concerned to see that delays were avoided in future.

Mr. J. DEVAIYA then brought to notice that, particularly in the Channel area, malaria was rampant, and said that this was due to the existence of a large number of manure pits and pits with stagnant water, where mosquitoes could breed profusely. As if all this was not enough, the channel was too close to residential quarters in the villages. The revenue authorities were devoting all their attention to collection work and utterly neglecting their equally important duty of improving the health of the people. Unless at least the Health Department took action to fill up the pits, there was no escape for people of the area from the effects of malaria. So far, little or no action was taken in this direction, and consequently, the population in the area was getting sparse. Nelamane village, which was once a prosperous village, was well nigh deserted now. There were any number of such instances, *e.g.*, Dommenahalli, Hollenahalli, Hosur, etc. The member therefore requested the Government to acquire lands in healthier localities for forming new village extensions. In conclusion, he appealed to Government to issue instructions to the revenue authorities to take special interest in matters relating to public health in the villages.

Mr. G. KANCHAPPA also spoke to the same effect.

Mr. H. M. GURUSWAMI GOWDA brought to notice that some of the acquisition proceedings in the Hoskote Taluk were pending for many years past and requested that they should be got disposed of very early.

The DIRECTOR of HEALTH (Mr. P. Parthasarathy) conceded that malaria was prevalent to some extent in the channel area. This, he said, was not due to the existence of manure pits in the villages but due to the proximity of water to the residential quarters. The filling up of manure pits in the villages and looking after village sanitation were mainly duties of the village panchayats. If each village panchayat did its duty in these directions, health conditions in the villages were bound to improve in a short time. So far as the departments of Government were concerned, he said that the Revenue, Engineering and Health Officers were examining how best the surroundings of each village could be improved, and defining the reserve areas for each village, which of the villages required to be shifted to healthier localities, and so on. Such examination had been conducted in respect of half a dozen villages, and Nelamane, of which the mover had made special mention, was one such. In these and other directions, he said, the authorities were anxious to do all in their power to improve the condition of villages in the channel area.

Referring to the remark made by the Director of Health that filling up of pits, etc., in the villages should be done by the village panchayats themselves, Mr. J. DEVAIYA said that the people in the villages, being illiterate, would not come together to work for a common cause. They only knew how to affix their finger-prints to any petition, but hesitated to do even so much in respect of any petition praying for the improvement of their village, because they feared that it might lead them to some trouble later on. Under such circumstances, it was necessary that this work should be done by Government agency alone. The revenue officers were best fitted for this work because they had a number of opportunities of coming into contact with the villagers. If this work was left to be done by the panchayats, the member was afraid that nothing tangible could be done.

Mr. Rayara KEMPANNA, while thanking the Director of Health for his statement, said that the present trouble was due to the fact that the local officers paid no heed to the representations of local people. If only the officers made up their minds to dispose of representations from local people as expeditiously as they responded to communications from the Government, there would be little or no room for complaint from any quarter. Referring to his own

village, he said that several years ago, the villagers had vacated their houses o account of the alleged presence of an evil spirit in the village and lived in temporary sheds. Due to exposure, as many as 15 people died within a short time after shifting. But later on, the villagers preferred to live there alone. So they represented to the authorities that the land be acquired for a new village extension and given to them for putting up houses. But till now, the acquisition had not been sanctioned. And as if to make matters worse, the villagers were being forced to pay panchayat taxes. This was causing not a little hardship to the raiyats. For these reasons he requested that instructions be issued to the local authorities to the effect that acquisition proceedings for village extensions be disposed of with the least possible delay.

Mr. L. VEMA REDDY said that from the health point of view, there was a vast improvement so far as villages in the Kolar District were concerned, due to the special attention paid by local officers. More than half the number of villages had considerably improved and it might be hoped that within a short time, the remaining villages also would improve. If only the officers in other districts also paid similar attention to village improvement works, he had no doubt that an all-round improvement throughout the State could be secured.

Mr. S. C. MALLIAH said that the main point at issue was that acquisition proceedings should be expedited. There was a Government Order to the effect that such proceedings should be completed within three months. But in spite of the fact that people were prepared to deposit funds for the purpose and their petitions were pending for years together, the cases were not disposed of. He then suggested that Government should call for lists of pending cases, together with explanations concerning cases pending for long. The local officers should be made to realize the supreme importance of attending to village improvement work, because on the health and prosperity of the villagers depended the progress and prosperity of the State as a whole.

Mr. H. K. MADIAH said that though Government were anxious that applications for acquisition of lands for village extensions should be disposed of promptly, the local officers were not keen about it. Even where the village panchayats had passed resolutions and had made the necessary cash deposits, acquisitions had not been sanctioned. This was, to a certain extent, due to the fact that the moment an acquisition proposal was notified the party who was likely to be affected by it would rush to court protesting against the proposal. Delays in sanctioning acquisition proceedings were not peculiar to the Irwin Canal area only; they were common to all parts of the State, as was evident from the numerous complaints by members of the Assembly session after session. The only way of improving the position was to instruct local officers to take greater interest in the matter.

The PRESIDENT replied that, as stated already, instructions would be issued to local officers that acquisition cases should be disposed of without any avoidable delay.

No. 16.—Keeping clear foot-paths and cart-tracks in cultivable lands.

Mr. CHIKKE GOWDA (Maddur Taluk).

Mr. CHIKKE GOWDA represented that as land-owners by the side of roads and foot-paths were obstructing movement of men and cattle to pass through these foot-paths, people owning lands in the interior were being greatly inconvenienced. He therefore prayed that these foot-paths, cart-tracks and other *mamool* paths might be kept clear and free from obstruction for the convenience of agriculturists owning lands in the interior.

The PRESIDENT observed that this was a reasonable representation, and added that cart-tracks should, wherever possible, be wide enough to facilitate traffic.

No. 17.—Providing right of way across cultivated lands.

Mr. MALLAPPA (Chitaldrug Taluk).

Mr. MALLAPPA prayed that the rules under the Land Revenue Code be

amended, directing holders of lands to leave a margin of two cubits on the side of their lands, to facilitate the raiyats to move about freely and to be able to take agricultural carts to either upper or lower lands without being subject to obstruction by the holders of the lands on the way. Roads have not been properly shown in the village maps. It is also prayed that the revenue officers be empowered to dispose of complaints regarding disputes of right of way.

This representation was not discussed, the subject-matter being the same as that of the previous representation.

No 18.—Payment of compensation of at least 10 years' *potgi* to village officers when they voluntarily surrender their hereditary rights to their offices.

Mr. K. RAMANNA (Hole-Narsipur Taluk).

Mr. K. RAMANNA represented that in villages where the Record of Rights was introduced, the work of shanbhogs and patels had increased considerably without any corresponding increase in the amount of *potgi* paid to them. As a result of this, they lacked the enthusiasm necessary for satisfactory discharge of their duties. It was said by the Director of Public Health, in another connection, that village panchayats should attend to the work of filling up manure pits and maintaining the villages in proper condition from the point of view of public sanitation. If only shanbhogs and patels made up their minds, this work could be done without difficulty, but they were not keen on doing all that work because it was not bringing them sufficient recompense. They deserved much better scales of *potgi*, but their requests in this behalf were being turned down on financial grounds. The scales of *potgi* which were fixed nearly a century ago were still in force. It might be that in a few stray cases the amount of *potgi* paid was slightly more than previously, but even in such cases the increase was due, not to any improvement of scale but to an increase in the total revenue collections for the villages concerned. The position of village officers in general being thus as bad as ever, many shanbhogs and patels were not anxious to continue any longer in their posts. But if they resigned, they would get nothing by way of compensation. The member therefore prayed that in the case of village officers who were willing to surrender their hereditary *hak* to their offices, an amount equivalent to at least 10 times the annual *potgi* (exclusive of contingencies) might be paid to them, necessary provision in this behalf being made in the rules.

The PRESIDENT observed that the representation would be borne in mind.

No. 19.—Grant of *takavi* advances and loans to areca-nut growers.

Mr. Tudki RAMANNA GOWDA (Tirthahalli Taluk).

Mr. Tudki RAMANNA GOWDA represented that areca-nut growers were passing through very hard times. The crops were very poor; but all the same, they had to pay assessment ranging from Rs. 12 to Rs. 20 per acre. The planters were finding it exceedingly difficult to pay the assessment, so that saving anything out of the sale proceeds was definitely out of the question. With a view to afford relief to the planters, he prayed that, as was being done in the case of coffee planters desirous of going in for spraying materials, etc., short-term *takavi* advances might be given to areca-nut growers on the security of crops, so that they might go in for spraying materials necessary for combating *koleroga*, for carrying on *kotte* operations, and for harvesting the crop itself. In conclusion the member stated that at the last District Conference, a representation on these lines had been made and discussed and that the Second Member of Council was good enough to promise to look into the matter.

The SECOND MEMBER (Mr. K. V. Anantaraman) observed that Government had in view the formation of a co-operative society for the sale of areca-nut in order to secure fair prices to the growers for their crop. Parties taking areca-nut to the society would be given about three-fourths of the price of the commodity immediately and the rest after it was sold. He was sure that

such an arrangement would promote the best interests of the growers.

Referring to the suggestion that loans might be granted to areca-nut growers, the MEMBER said that there were some difficulties in the way of giving effect to it. For example, there might be a number of *hissas* in a particular plot and the Government would have to verify whether all the *hissas* belonged to the applicant before the loan was granted, and all that would entail extra work. But if a co-operative society was formed for the collection and sale of areca-nut, that would be easy to work, the growers themselves would be helped, and Government also might render any reasonable assistance which the society might require in order that it might function on proper lines.

Mr. Tudki RAMANNA GOWDA said that if the growers had to take advantage of the areca-nut co-operative society, they must become members thereof, and bind themselves to conform to all the rules and regulations which the society might frame. It would be very much easier for the growers and they would be considerably helped if the Government themselves could advance at the rate of one rupee per maund of the expected crop.

ANOTHER MEMBER feared that the society might charge exorbitant rates of interest for the moneys advanced and requested that the Government should see to it that the rates of interest were kept as low as possible.

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN said that money would be advanced to the society by Government at a low rate of interest in order to enable it to give loans to the growers at reasonable rates.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRASEKHARAYYA said that there were two points involved in the question, *viz.*, financing the growers and marketing the produce, and suggested that it would be better to entrust both the functions to the same agency.

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN said that the more urgent aspect of the problem was to see that the growers got some money for immediate expenses. This relief the planters might get only by becoming members of the proposed society. Government could not undertake to make advances to individual growers, as in that case they would have to examine in detail, who were all the owners of the land, how many *hissas* it consisted of, how many trees there were in each portion, how much they were worth, and so on. This was work which could best be done by a co-operative society. Later on, this society might be combined with the marketing societies. But it might not be feasible to combine both the functions under one and the same agency all at once.

Mr. G. KANCHAPPA represented that proper marketing arrangements were necessary in respect of copra. At present different weights were being used in different markets and the raiyats were suffering heavy losses on this account.

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN replied that the suggestion would be considered.

No. 20.—Reduction of assessment on coffee lands.

Mr. MANJE GOWDA (Mudgere Taluk).

Mr. MANJE GOWDA represented that the price of coffee had gone down very much and on account of the havoc caused by the coffee borer, many of the coffee estates were lying *banjar*. The rate of assessment of Rs. 1-8-0 per acre was also very heavy. For these reasons the member prayed that the rate of assessment be reduced.

No. 21.—Concessions to growers of cocoanut trees under the Vani Vilas Sagara, Hiriyur.

Mr. B. SITARAMIAH (Hiriyur Taluk).

Mr. B. SITARAMIAH prayed that the time allowed for repayment of loans granted for raising cocoanut plantations under the channels of the Vani Vilas Sagara be extended from 8 to 10 years. He also prayed that the reduction of interest rates on *takavi* loans, recently ordered, be made applicable to all old debts. He then represented that the present rate of assessment in the case of cocoanut plantations was very high, and requested that the same be lowered substantially. As regards water rate, he suggested that the same be recovered only when the cocoanut trees began to yield.

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina N. Madhava Rau) observed that under the existing rules, repayment of loan and payment of assessment would commence after 8 years from the date of drawing the loan. It was unnecessary to extend the period to 10 years because, if only the trees were looked after well, they would begin to yield within 8 years. So, at any rate for the present, the rule might remain as it was and if there was a real necessity, the question of extending the period might be considered later on.

Referring to reduction of the rates of interest on *takavi* loans, **Mr. MADHAVA RAU** stated that this request would be considered.

Mr. B. SITARAMIAH observed that the water rate of Rs. 8 fixed at present was very high, considering that in the case of paddy and sugar-cane cultivation, it was only Rs. 5.

Mr. MADHAVA RAU replied that even at the present rate, collection would commence after 8 years and there was ample time to examine the question as to whether the rate could be reduced or not.

No. 22.—Payment of compensation to bidders of resumed lands at darkhast sales.

Mr. C. SOMANNA (Kadur Taluk).

Mr. C. SOMANNA represented that compensation be ordered to be paid, as in the case of land revenue sales, to bidders of resumed lands at darkhast sales

Messrs. C. V. RAMAN and **H. KRISHNAMURTHY ACHAR** opposed the representation. They were of opinion that the present rules were all right and required no change.

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina N. Madhava Rau) said that it was not possible to accept the representation.

No. 23.—Empowering the Debt Conciliation Boards to scale down debts and to permit payment in instalments under the Agriculturists' Relief Act.

Khaji SYED YUSUF SAHIB (Minorities).

Khaji SYED YUSUF SAHIB said that among the several measures taken by the Government to provide relief to the raiyats, the establishment of Debt Conciliation Boards was one of a far-reaching nature. But if these boards should function well, it was necessary that a majority of the creditors should come together and agree to receive from their debtors the conciliated amount. That was one difficulty. Secondly, granting that the parties came to some understanding, the debtors might not find it possible to pay even the conciliated amount in one lump. As the Act stood at present, the boards could not order repayment in instalments, as in the case of the Agriculturists' Relief Act, or reduce the interest rates as defined in the Money Lenders' Bill. He therefore suggested that the conciliation boards be empowered to order payment of conciliated amount in instalments and that for this purpose, the Debt Conciliation Act might be amended suitably.

Mr. ABDUL RASUL KHAN said that in many cases the defendants were not responding to notices issued by the debt conciliation boards and suggested that in such cases, the boards should be empowered to issue warrants to such persons compelling their attendance. The member concluded with a request that land mortgage banks be established wherever there were debt conciliation boards.

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina N. Madhava Rau) observed that Government were examining the causes for the unsatisfactory progress made by debt conciliation boards. They were trying to ascertain whether want of sufficient powers might be hindering progress, or any other causes. Government would do everything necessary to make these bodies function effectively; and in doing so, they would bear the suggestions made by members of the House.

Khaji SYED YUSUF SAHIB said that in the meanwhile the boards might be empowered, even under the existing Act, to order repayment of debts in instalments.

M. N. MADHAVA RAU replied that Government would examine this suggestion also.

No. 24.—Empowering Amildars to grant remission of land revenue assessment up to Rs. 10

Messrs. B. L. BYANNA (Bangalore City Municipality) and **B. M. MUNISWAMAPPA** (Special Interests).

Mr. B. L. BYANNA represented that at present raiyats who could not raise crops owing to failure of rains were not getting timely relief as remission applications had to go up to the Deputy Commissioner and in some cases to the Revenue Commissioner for sanction. In the meantime they had to pay the assessment and if remission was granted at a later date, they had to wait for a long time to get the amount refunded. This was causing great trouble. As the recommendation for granting the remission would be made by the Amildars in the first instance, the member suggested that in all deserving cases Amildars themselves be empowered to grant remission up to Rs. 10.

Mr. C. V. RAMAN said that instead of empowering the Amildars to grant remissions as suggested, they might be directed to suspend collection in all cases in which remission was recommended until orders were received on their recommendations.

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina N. Madhava Rau) observed that even under the existing rules there was provision for suspending collection pending orders on the recommendations made. The Deputy Commissioner when submitting his recommendations to Government could order suspension of collection.

Mr. C. V. RAMAN regretted that local officers had not the same amount of sympathy as those at the helm of affairs. As an instance in point he said that when the Revenue Commissioner last visited Chamarajanagar Taluk he ordered, at the request of the raiyats, that crops should not be attached. But the moment the Revenue Commissioner left, the local officers did attach the crops and the raiyats were put to a lot of hardship.

Mr. GURUSWAMI GOWDA represented that if, instead of the Deputy Commissioner alone being empowered to order suspension of collection, Amildars also were permitted to do so at the time of recommending remission, the raiyats would get timely relief.

No. 25.—Concession regarding kandayam payable by raiyats who suffered from the floods in Nanjangud Sub-Division in 1937.

Mr. K.C. SUBBANNA (Gundlupet Taluk).

Mr. K. C. SUBBANNA represented that some concession in the matter of assessment be shown to the raiyats who had suffered from the effects of floods in the Nanjangud Sub-Division in the year 1937.

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina N. Madhava Rau) observed that grant of concessions was a matter depending upon the circumstances of each case and governed by definite rules on the subject.

Mr. K. C. SUBBANNA enquired whether in cases where the raiyats had already paid the full assessment, Government would be good enough to refund the amounts if on enquiry it was found that some concession was called for in respect of any of the lands.

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU replied in the affirmative.

No. 26—Starting relief works in the area affected by distress in the taluks of Gundlupet, Mysore, Hunsur and Heggaddevankote.

Messrs. T. S. SIVALINGASWAMY (T. Narsipur Taluk); **SIDDAVEERAPPA, GURUBASAPPA** and **K. N. PUTTANNA** (Chamarajanagar Taluk); **K. C. SUBBANNA** (Gundlupet Taluk); **G. MALLANNA** (Mysore Taluk); **Lokasevaniratha B. SIDDALINGA SETTY** (Krishnarajanagar Taluk); **K. NANDI BASAPPA, Rao Sahib M. RAMASWAMY** and **M. SHAMANNA** (Mysore City Municipality) and **H. P. BASAPPA** (Heggaddevankote Taluk).

Mr. T. S. SIVALINGASWAMY pleaded that as the *mungar* rains had failed in the taluks of Gundlupet, Mysore, Hunsur and Heggaddevankote, the dry portions of those taluks be declared "distress areas" and that relief works financed from the Famine Relief Fund and the working of the chrome mine at Marahalli, be started with a view to provide employment for people in need of work.

Mr. G. MALLANNA brought to notice that there were a large number of cases in which raiyats were experiencing great hardship on account of their inability to grow either jola or ragi, on account of failure of rains. He urged that it was necessary to declare all such areas as distress areas and give some help out of the Famine Relief Fund.

He also suggested that some relief works be started in such areas with a view to provide employment for people in need of work.

No. 27—Concessions to be shown to the raiyats of Nanjangud Sub-Division with regard to kandayam this year on account of the failure of rains.

Messrs. T. SIVALINGASWAMY (T. Narsipur Taluk); SIDDAVEERAPPA, GURUBASAPPA and K. N PUTTANNA (Chamarajanagar Taluk); K. C. SUBBANNA (Gundlupet Taluk); G. MALLANNA (Mysore Taluk); Lokasevaniratha B. SIDDALINGA SETTY (Krishnarajanagar Taluk) K. NANDI BASAPPA, M. SHAMANNA (Mysore City Municipality) and H. P. BASAPPA (Heggaddevankote Taluk).

Mr. T. SIVALINGASWAMY prayed that owing to the failure of rains in the Nanjangud Sub-Division during the year, the raiyats got a poor return from their lands, and that therefore, they be shown concession this year in the matter of kandayam. The raiyats, who suffered loss in the floods of October 1937, had not been shown any concession at all. The member therefore prayed that the benefits of remission of kandayam be extended to those raiyats also.

No. 28—Remission of kandayam on lands lying fallow on account of failure of rains.

Messrs. T. S. SIVALINGASWAMY (T.-Narasipur Taluk); SIDDAVEERAPPA, GURUBASAPPA and K. N. PUTTANNA (Chamarajanagar Taluk); K. C. SUBBANNA (Gundlupet Taluk); G. MALLANNA (Mysore Taluk); Lokasevaniratha B. SIDDALINGA SETTY (Krishnarajanagar Taluk); K. NANDI BASAPPA, Rao Sahib M. RAMASWAMY and M. SHAMANNA (Mysore City Municipality); and H. P. BASAPPA (Heggaddevankote Taluk).

Mr. T. S. SIVALINGASWAMY prayed that the raiyats cultivating the lands resumed to Government be given the benefit of seasonal remissions for the failure of rain and crops.

No. 29.—Relaxation of rules for the grant of *tari banjar* remissions.

Mr. K. VENKATARAMIAH (Arkalgud Taluk).

Mr. K. VENKATARAMIAH represented that, under the existing rules, remission of wet assessment was being granted when not less than half the *atchkat* lands lay *banjar* or when the crop raised was less than four annas. He prayed that the remission rules be liberalised by deleting the words "not less than half the *atchkat*" from the rules.

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina N. Madhava Rau) observed that several other concessions were being shown to the raiyats in deserving cases and it was not possible to accept the suggestion contained in this representation.

No. 30.—Grant of remission in respect of *bagayet* lands.

Mr. S. P. BRAHMAPPA (Hassan Municipality).

Mr. S. P. BRAHMAPPA prayed that when owing to failure or insufficiency of rainfall owners of *bagayet* lands under tanks suffered by loss of crops or standing trees or other damage, the concession of granting remissions in the case of wet lands might be extended to these lands also.

The PRESIDENT expressed the sympathy of the Government in respect of this representation.

No. 31.—Establishing Tank Panchayats for all minor tanks in the State.

Mr. H. M. GURUSWAMI GOWDA (Hoskote Taluk).

Mr. H. M. GURUSWAMI GOWDA prayed that panchayats consisting of five *khatedars* or *anubhavadars* under the *atchkat* of each minor tank in the State might be formed under the control of the Amildars and Revenue Inspectors concerned and that such panchayats be entrusted with the duties of regulating the supply and economical use of water. This was very necessary, especially in maidan taluks where there would not be sufficient water for cultivation even if the tanks got full supply of water thrice a year.

Mr. B. SITARAMIAH supported the representation.

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina N. Madhava Rau) said that tank panchayats could be formed wherever necessary under the Tank Panchayat Act already in force.

No. 32.—Abolishing the system of recovering contribution amounts for tank maintenance works.

Mr. CHICKGANGI REDDI (Bagepalli Taluk).

Mr. S. RAMAPPA represented that as a result of continued economic depression and successive unfavourable seasons, the raiyats were experiencing great difficulty even to pay kandayam. Under such circumstances, they were not able to pay anything as contribution for tank maintenance works. In some places, the arrears of contribution was much more than the land revenue demand itself. This was also due to a certain extent to the very heavy rates of contribution in respect of certain tanks. He requested that the rates be reduced and the raiyats allowed to pay their dues in easy instalments. Otherwise there was no possibility of the arrears being recovered from the raiyats.

Mr. B. SITARAMIAH remarked that by allowing arrears to accumulate, the Government were only adding to the burden of the raiyats.

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina N. Madhava Rau) observed that tank maintenance work had been neglected for long in many cases; that the work had to be got done by Government and recovery of the amount spent for the purpose had to be insisted upon. That was one of the reasons why the arrears had gone up. The question of giving some relief in this direction had come up for discussion at the previous District Conference held at Kolar, and on behalf of Government, it had been stated that Government would consider whether any relief could be given in cases where the arrears amounted to more than 5 years' assessment. But it was now found that to whatever extent relief was proposed to be given under that arrangement, funds would have to be provided from the Irrigation Cess Fund. There was thus some difficulty in the way of accepting this representation.

At this stage, the House rose for the day to meet again at 12 of the clock the following day.

FOURTH DAY.

Thursday, 19th October 1939.

The House reassembled at the Jagan Mohan Palace Pavilion on Thursday, 19th October 1939, at 12 of the clock, *Rajamantrapravina* N. Madhava Rau (First Member of Council) in the Chair.

Before the business of the day was taken up, Mr. B. L. BYANNA represented that, according to the programme, the session was to last only six days out of which three days had already elapsed. But so far, only about 35 Representations and the General Principles of some Bills had been discussed, and there were still 190 Representations and 38 Resolutions for discussion. Many of these related to important matters. With a view to enable the members to get through as many subjects as possible, he suggested that the session be extended at least by two days. Even under the Act, the sittings could be extended up to eight days so far as the Dasara Session of the Assembly was concerned.

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU replied that the request would be considered.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS—*concld.*

Medical Inspection of Girl-Students.

Q.—58. Srimathi R. KALYANAMMA (Women's Interest).—

Will the Government be pleased to state whether medical inspection of girl-students is being made in the primary classes as in the case of boy-students?